Claims:

1. A method of controlling a downhole hydraulic sequential control system in which a plurality of pressure relief valves are arranged to open sequentially by introduction of a hydraulic fluid, the method comprising transmitting the pressure of downhole working fluid to the hydraulic fluid of the control system.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pressure relief valves provide flow directly or indirectly to corresponding actuators.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pressure of the hydraulic fluid is controlled through regulating the flow rate of the working fluid, by draining the working fluid through a throttle valve with flow dependent flow resistance.

4. A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the pressure from the working fluid is transmitted to the hydraulic fluid by means of a dividing piston.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein the area of the dividing piston acted on by the working fluid is larger than the area of the piston acting on the hydraulic fluid so that the pressure of the hydraulic fluid is higher than the pressure of the working fluid.

6. A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the pressure from the working fluid is transmitted to the hydraulic fluid by means of a booster.

7. A device for regulating a downhole hydraulic sequential control system in which a number of pressure relief valves are arranged to open sequentially by introduction of a hydraulic fluid, the device comprising a dividing piston arranged to

be influenced by the pressure of downhole working fluid and transmit pressure to the hydraulic fluid of the sequential control system.

8. A device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the dividing piston forms part of a booster.

9. A device as claimed in claim 7, further comprising a throttle valve communicatingly connected to a working fluid chamber by the dividing piston.

10. A device as claimed in claim 7, arranged so that the pressure of the hydraulic fluid is the same as the pressure of the working fluid.

11. A device as claimed in claim 7, wherein the area of the dividing piston acted on by the working fluid is greater than the area of the dividing piston acting on the hydraulic fluid.